

Two Arab Guerrilla Groups Back Nasser on Peace Plan

By William Tuohy

BEIRUT, July 30.—Two Palestinian commando groups today announced their support in Amman for Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's acceptance of the American Middle East peace proposals.

It was the first split in the ranks of the commandos, most of whose leaders have fiercely opposed Mr. Nasser's action and threatened to violate any ceasefire that might be arranged between Israel and the Arab states.

It came after a peaceful two-hour shopkeepers strike in Amman to protest any peace settlement.

Informed observers in Amman and Beirut speculated that the commandos might face even more

diffusion in their various organizations over the issue of whether or not to support or criticize Mr. Nasser.

The breakaway groups were the Action Group for the Liberation of Palestine, led by the American-trained physician Usan Saratawi, and the Arab Palestine Organization, headed by an ex-Syrian officer, Ahmed Zaurour, a former follower of George Habash.

Most Extreme

Mr. Habash is head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a Marxist-Leninist group which, along with the Popular Democratic Front, has been the most extreme in denouncing Mr. Nasser's acceptance of the U.S. peace plan.

The Habash group has called Mr. Nasser a "coward" and a "traitor."

The Palestine Liberation Organization—the general committee of all the groups—has criticized the peace move in the last few days, but it has refrained from attacking Mr. Nasser personally. The largest and most powerful group, el-Fatah, too, has been more moderate in its criticism of a peace settlement to end the Arab-Israeli conflict, and has avoided hitting Mr. Nasser as such.

The commando leadership opposes any settlement that does not abolish the state of Israel. The American proposals, on the other hand, reinforce the United Nations Security Council resolution providing for Arab recognition of Israel in return for the Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands.

The two groups that supported Mr. Nasser today are thought to have only 1,500 or so members.

But the Action Organization has carried out spectacular attacks outside the Middle East, and Mr. Saratawi has high standing in the commando movement in Jordan.

A joint statement by the two organizations described Egypt as a "fortress of steadfastness in the Arab liberation battle."

Tactical Weapon

The statement suggested that Mr. Nasser's action in accepting the U.S. initiative was a "tactical weapon to which revolutionary regimes can resort if this battle calls for it."

"Verbal acceptance of the American initiative," it added, "does not mean execution of a peaceful solution, which is in the hands of the people."

Mr. Nasser's action, the groups said, was a "clever, long-term diplomatic strategy."

Though the two breakaway commando groups in Jordan were fairly small in size, observers speculated that a serious rift in the commando movement could develop over the reaction to the Nasser acceptance.

The commandos have always been plagued by splits in ideology as well as tactics. In the past, they have counted on President Nasser's moral and political support and with his backing the financial aid from the oil-producing states.

If the commandos continue to alienate Mr. Nasser, it is said, he may use his influence to see that some of their financial support is cut.

He has already shut down the Palestinians' major propaganda device, the guerrilla radio stations in Cairo, and he is not expected to open them until the commandos change their tune.

© Los Angeles Times



PROLIFIC NATION—They grow everywhere, they go everywhere and nearly blot out the scenery: Japan's biggest crop—people. They swarmed on the beaches (above) last weekend to escape the sweltering heat of Tokyo, and they climbed in droves on Mount Fuji to observe the sunrise. Sir Edmund Hillary, the conqueror of Everest, who was on the Fuji climb, said he could hardly see the mountain for the people.



Workers End Spain Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

same time, however, they reportedly gave assurances that once the workers returned to their jobs, their claims would be studied with new sympathy.

The subway workers, whose pay ranges from \$50 to \$75 a month, wanted a 50 to 70 percent raise. The company, which is privately owned, had offered 17 percent, despite a recent 50 percent fare hike.

Agreement Soon

One lawyer, who has been assisting the workers, said today that the official union representatives had declared during the night meetings that they would work to support the strikers' wage demands if the strike ended. They told the strikers' representatives, according to the lawyer, that they hoped to get a wage agreement with this company within a week.

From these indications, and from the recent behavior of the government in other strikes—namely a building workers strike in Granada—it seems likely that having made the workers give way, official pressure will now be used to make the employers increase their wage offer.

In fact, despite the harsh language of the mobilization decree, two concessions have already been made. The government's threat that all wage talks would be indefinitely suspended if the strike lasted past 2 p.m. yesterday seems to have been quietly canceled. Furthermore, the company has agreed, presumably with government approval, that it would take no reprisals against the strikers or their leaders.

Some of the workers were skeptical today about these guarantees. There have been cases in the past where guarantees were given to end a strike, and a month or two later those most active in organizing it have found themselves out of a job or in jail.

Debré for Conventional Navy To Maintain World Presence

By James Goldborough

PARIS, July 30.—Defense Minister Michel Debré said today that despite the current priority given to development of French nuclear forces, the maintenance of the French surface fleet in all the major seas of the world remained a cornerstone of French military policy.

His remarks indicated that elements inside the French military establishment—including Mr. Debré himself—that have favored an almost total reliance on nuclear forces have not completely won the battle over the advocates of a strong conventional navy.

Further illustrating this, Mr. Debré said at a press conference today that a new helicopter carrier would be built for the navy under the new five-year military budget.

The defense minister, enlarging on President Georges Pompidou's call yesterday for a global French naval presence, said that the necessary credits would be found to maintain the navy in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans and the Mediterranean Sea.

New Ships Needed

He said that Mr. Pompidou indicated during yesterday's cabinet meeting that the French Navy had more than just a nuclear deterrent role to play and would eventually need new ships.

Commenting on this today, one French naval source said that the French Navy had been "essentially underlined the importance of 'showing the flag.'"

What effect the Soviet test would have on the debate remained to be seen, but observers believed it paradoxically likely to aid the French Navy's case on Capitol Hill.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman, in confirming the flight of Cosmos-364 last Tuesday as part of the FOBS program, said that the Russians have held "at least one test a year of this type since 1967," when the program was first publicly disclosed by former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

Actually, the Russians have held at least 15 of these near-orbital missile tests since 1966, according to highly authoritative government sources.

The first two, in 1966, went completely unreported. They launched nine more in 1967, which defense analysts believe was the period of peak development. Two more came in 1968, one last year.

The latest launch took place at the big Soviet missile test center at Tyuratam in southern Russia. The payload, which Mr. Friedman estimated could equal the size of a 3-megaton or slightly larger warhead, re-entered the earth's atmosphere near the Caspian Sea after a 90-minute flight, just short of one orbit.

Questions Raised

Resumption of FOBS testing after about a nine-month hiatus is certain to raise questions at Vienna, where U.S. and Soviet negotiators are wrestling with the problems of an arms limitation agreement, as well as in the Senate.

Some defense analysts believe that FOBS is already considered as an operational weapon by Soviet leaders and that the very frequent shots of the past three years are primarily for crew training and testing purposes. Others contend that the Russians no longer have much faith in the idea, and that they launch one or two a year just to keep the U.S. edge and to force it to spend money on bolstering defenses against a phantom threat.

Weapons experts in this country have always considered FOBS to be a bad investment, claiming it was much less accurate than an ICBM and therefore no good for hitting small, well-protected military targets. All the sophisticated hardware needed to get it out of orbit and into its target also reduced the size of its warhead, they said.

The weapon, which is launched aboard the huge SS-9 booster, is however, considered to be a threat to U.S. bomber bases. Because of its southerly approach, the difficult U.S. radar would have in tracking it, and its low approach angle, it could reduce the time that bombers might have to get off the ground after the FOBS was detected to three to eight minutes.

None of the FOBS launched to date have crossed over the United States.

Continued Presence

Nevertheless, Mr. Pompidou has apparently tried to redress some of the damage done to the conventional navy by promising a continued naval presence around the world and authorizing the new helicopter carrier.

The French fleet currently consists of two aircraft carriers, two helicopter carriers, two nuclear submarines, 24 conventional submarines, two cruisers, 20 destroyers,

Habib Ends Role in Paris Peace Talks

By Eric Pace

PARIS, July 30 (NYT).—Ambassador Philip C. Habib ended his tenure as the ranking American at the Vietnam peace talks by telling the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong today that the negotiations "can be successful" if "not misused for propaganda purposes."

The Brooklyn-born career diplomat accentuated the positive at today's 1 1/2-hour session. While Mr. Habib delivered his brief, prepared statement—gentle words as Vietnam diplomatic rhetoric goes—a lone American demonstrator knelt outside with a sign calling for "an end to the killing."

No apparent progress was made at today's 2 1/2-hour session. The Hanol representative at the session seemed to be addressing a warning to Mr. Bruce when he made a gloomy prediction of the conference's future.

'Victory Dream'

The official Nguyen Minh Vy said that Washington was vainly pursuing "the dream of military victory," and added, "As long as the Nixon administration has not abandoned this path, the Paris conference will remain deadlocked and the United States will suffer ever greater defeats in Vietnam."

Mr. Habib, 50, concluded his opening remarks on a more optimistic note. He said: "Ladies and gentlemen, renewed efforts for serious negotiation call for a positive and responsive spirit on both sides. They can be successful to the extent that these meetings are not misused for propaganda purposes but rather deal with the fundamental issues on the basis of genuine and relevant negotiation. They can be successful to the extent that there is discussion and agreement on the basis of actions by both sides in favor of peace."

Mr. Habib, an expert on Asian problems, became the ranking member of the American delegation following the departure of Henry Cabot Lodge last winter.

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On the Cambodian Front

Rain and Stalled Bus Bloc Attempt to Retake Kirirom

PHNOM PENH, July 30 (UPI).—A civilian bus loaded with Cambodian troops bogged down in driving rain today, blocking the path of government forces attempting to retake the Kirirom Plateau, Cambodian military spokesmen said.

The spokesmen said villagers in the area had reported that allied air strikes had killed 600 Communist troops and wounded 200 others in attacks near the ruins of the 8th-century temples of Angkor Wat.

The Communists scored a major success near the plateau today when they cut Highway 4, leading from Phnom Penh to the oil port of Kampong Som, isolating more than 100 trucks, mostly oil tankers.

Five battalions of government troops spearheaded by Khmer mercenaries had hoped to reach the plateau in a two-day march.

Lead Battalions

The bus stalled in driving rain which limited visibility to less than 100 yards and two of the lead battalions of Khmers were prevented from moving forward.

The brigade commander said the troops would leave tomorrow for a frontal assault on the 2,000-foot plateau and the town of Kirirom, 12 miles north.

The Cambodians have captured the plateau once before but retreated last weekend when they ran out of food and were short of ammunition.

In Saigon, the U.S. Command said B-52s flying some of the heaviest raids on the year in South Vietnam unloaded 1,000 tons of bombs on Communist strongholds in the southern half of the country.

In Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 30 (UPI).—More than 200 guerrillas and 40 government troops were killed during fighting around the village of Houa Chai Minh Trail in south-central Laos last weekend, government sources said today.

They said the figures were given to yesterday's weekly cabinet meeting by Maj. Gen. Ouane Rathkum, commander in chief of the Royal Lao Armed Forces.

Gen. Rathkum said that the guerrillas had been killed, mostly by air strikes, during the attack on the Houa Chai Minh Trail in the Phou Thao area near Route 23, 73 miles east of Vientiane.

Peace Petition Reportedly Got 2 Million Names

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI).—Sponsors of legislation that would require complete U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam in one year said today they have collected the signatures of 2,178,887 Americans on petitions supporting their move.

The signatures, most of them obtained after President Nixon launched military operations in Cambodia last April, will be large cardboard cartons. The petitions were circulated at universities, shopping centers and street corners in cities all over the country.

The "Amendment to End the War," sponsored by Sens. George S. McGovern, D. S.D., and Mark O. Hatfield, R. Ore., would cut off funds for U.S. military operations in Cambodia beginning Dec. 30 and require withdrawal of all troops from the area by June 30.

A Senate vote is expected late in August or early September, depending on progress in disposing of other amendments to the pending \$192.5 billion military procurement bill.

The petition drive—along with an intensive coast-to-coast television advertising campaign—was designed to put public pressure on senators to vote for the amendment. Sponsors now believe fewer than 35 senators will vote for the McGovern-Hatfield proposal.

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Savannakhet and about 4 west of Khe Sanh.

He described the battle bloodiest and fiercest of the sources said. No del the government operation given.

U.S. Deaths In Indochina 4-Week High

SAIGON, July 30 (UPI).—Fighting around "Ripon" jungle mountain artillery west of Hue abandoned Communist last week, push U.S. battle deaths to highest point in four weeks.

A weekly report of the command issued today, Americans were killed 510 wounded in South Vietnam during the week ending 25. The previous week was 66 killed and 610 wounded. The death toll was the highest since the week ending 27 when 104 Americans were killed. Part of them killed during the final U.S. participation in the war.

However, spokesmen said that American deaths in the past four weeks were lowest for a four-week period since the spring of 1968, the past four weeks totaled 276, compared to 278 from April 14 to 14, 1968.

Thais Attain Troop 'Slur' By Saigon

BANGKOK, July 30 (UPI).—Thai government may have its 12,000-man division sent to Vietnam because of criticism of a top South Vietnamese general made about Thai military leaders including Ph. Thammakitchakorn and the my commander-in-chief, Phrasas Chaturathien, were "tremendously angry" over the remarks which "insulted the Thai."

The issue, however, touched off an emotional reaction among Thais. It stemmed from an issue in the Phao Thao area near Route 23, 73 miles east of Vientiane.

Shirking Responsibility

In the interview, Gen. Vy quoted as saying that Thai troops were shirking their responsibility to help defend Cambodia by the U.S. government work them enough money.

Gen. Tri also said that the division in Vietnam has "not helped defend this country much."

The article, published in a Thai newspaper, provoked Thai Foreign Ministry to say it had ordered the Thai ambassador in Saigon to investigate Gen. Phrasas.

Gen. Phrasas, the outspoken strongman in Thailand, said Gen. Tri's remarks as "a foul-smelling mouth" and "a foul-smelling mouth."

"Facts are facts and will themselves," he said. He said the Thai troops had been praised by Thailand's allies.

"It is the remarks made by Gen. Phrasas," he said, "that are the cause of our anger."

Gen. Phrasas said that Gen. Tri had said that Gen. Phrasas was still in the area because South Vietnamese already there.

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Chemical Plant Blast

FRANKFURT, July 30 (AP).—An explosion today at a chemical plant, one of West Germany's largest chemical companies, caused damage estimated at 1 million marks (\$275,000).

Bonn Reports Moscow Talks Have Reached Crucial Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

of German unification and the Berlin problem.

Mr. Bahre's original agreement omitted these two points, but under pressure from the conservative opposition at home as well as from Bonn's allies, Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet has insisted that Mr. Scheel get satisfaction on those points.

Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Scheel met this morning for 90 minutes— their shortest session so far—with the other members of their delegations. Further sessions involving the two foreign ministers have not been set. Instead, the two "working groups" of specialists will meet tomorrow morning to see if they can make any progress on the rather sharp differences separating the two sides.

"Very Difficult"

"I cannot hide the fact that the negotiations are difficult and in some points very difficult," Russian spokesman, told newsmen this afternoon.

Indicative of the critical nature of the coming days, Mr. Scheel canceled plans today to visit Leningrad this weekend. He said he wants to be in Moscow in case the working groups provide the basis for the foreign ministers to meet again.

Nevertheless, despite the talk by German sources of "crucial stages" and "turning points," some officials are still optimistic that an agreement will eventually be reached.

WEATHER

0 F.

ALGERIA	19	65	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	23	62	Cloudy
ANKARA	26	77	Partly c
ATHENS	31	88	Partly c
BEIRUT	26	84	Partly c
BELGRADE	28	82	Cloudy
BOMBAY	28	82	Cloudy
BUEENOS	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	28	82	Cloudy
CAIRO	30	86	Cloudy
CARACAS	34	93	Cloudy
COLOMBIA	17	63	Very cl
COSTA RICA	27	81	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Very cl
FLORENCE	23	73	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	24	75	Partly c
GENEVA	24	75	Partly c
Helsinki	16	60	Very cl
ISTANBUL	29	79	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	29	77	Clear
LONDON	22	72	Partly c
LYON	22	72	Partly c
MADRID	28	82	Cloudy
MILAN	28	82	Cloudy
MUNICH	27	81	Cloudy
MOSCOW	19	65	Cloudy
MUNICH	27	81	Cloudy
NEW YORK	21	69	Cloudy
NICE	28	82	Cloudy
OSLO	20	68	Very cl
PARIS	23	73	Cloudy
PRAGUE	23	73	Cloudy
ROME	22	72	Cloudy
SOVIET	24	75	Very cl
STOCKHOLM	20	68	Very cl
TOKYO	21	69	Cloudy
TUNIS	28	82	Cloudy
VIENNA	21	69	Very cl
WASHINGTON	22	72	Cloudy
ZURICH	21	69	Cloudy

U.S. Weather Bureau

Mississippi Justifies Retake of College Shootings

MISSISSIPPI, July 30 (AP)—The county grand jury has indicted 11 law officers "had a right to be justified" in shooting into the State College girls' dormitory during a campus riot. The grand jury also indicted 11 law officers who were in the area during the riot. The grand jury also indicted 11 law officers who were in the area during the riot.

Alabama Bias in State Jobs

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30 (AP)—Seven departments of the Alabama state government were indicted yesterday for discriminating against Negro applicants and were ordered to hire them for all jobs which they qualify.

The grand jury said that officers of the highway patrol and the Jackson police department were indicted for using tear gas during the riot. The grand jury also indicted 11 law officers who were in the area during the riot.

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TIBER, TIBER, GROWING DARK—Reports of danger from pollution have failed to dampen this young Roman fisherman's hopes as he casts his line in view of St. Peter's Basilica, near the bridge to Castel Sant'Angelo.

Accounts to Stay Inaccurate

House Refuses to End Fiction in the Congressional Record

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The House of Representatives refused yesterday to make the Congressional Record an accurate account of debate, or to publish in it twice a year each member's office payroll.

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U.S. Probing Rumor About 1972 Election

Mitchell Seeks Origin Of Cancellation Story

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The Justice Department is investigating the origin of the rumor that the Nixon administration was contemplating cancelling the 1972 election and repealing the Bill of Rights.

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HELD IN CONTEMPT—Irving Kanarek (left) and Ronald Hughes, defense attorneys in the Tate-La Bianca murder trial, who were ordered jailed Wednesday for contempt of court. Mr. Kanarek was cited for interrupting a witness during trial and Mr. Hughes for using obscenities during a conference at the bench.

On Night of 2 Slayings

Mrs. Kasabian Testifies She Foiled Manson Murder Plan

By Douglas Robinson

LOS ANGELES, July 30 (AP)—Charles Manson, the hippie cult leader, and three of his followers planned still another murder the night that two Los Angeles residents were killed; they were thwarted at the last minute, a key prosecution witness testified today.

The witness, Mrs. Linda Kasabian, who lived with the Manson hippie "family" for a month before they allegedly committed seven murders in the Los Angeles area last year, said that she "purposely" foiled Manson's followers in an effort to spare the life of a man she knew.

Mrs. Kasabian, in her fourth day on the witness stand, said that Manson himself had wanted to kill someone else during the two nights of terror in which seven persons, including Sharon Tate, the actress, were stabbed and shot to death.

Late yesterday, the witness told the jury that Manson had gone into a house in the Silver Lake section of Los Angeles on the night of Aug. 9 and had tied up Mr. and Mrs. Leno La Bianca with leather thongs.

After tying them, she said, Manson carried out of the house to a car where she and his followers were waiting. He directed three of those in the car—Charles (Tex) Watson, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten—to go into the house and then Manson left in the car with the remaining three members of the "family."

Mrs. Kasabian, who is testifying under a grant of immunity, said that she could not say that the three who remained at the La Bianca house actually carried out the killings since she left with Manson before they had allegedly entered the house.

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Oregon to Test Law Reducing Voting Age

Texas Also Plans High Court Suit

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Gov. Thomas McCall of Oregon said yesterday that his state will challenge the federal law giving the vote to 18-year-olds, but there were signs that Texas would be first in a race to the Supreme Court's door.

Seeking a final decision before the law takes effect Jan. 1, Gov. McCall said he had been told by the Justice Department "that this action by Oregon will constitute the decisive test, nationwide, of the federal act."

It was learned, meanwhile, that Texas officials had notified the Justice Department that their state will file its lawsuit, naming Attorney General John N. Mitchell as defendant, in the Supreme Court next week.

Texas Attorney General Crawford C. Martin refused to confirm that report but he said a ten-page legal brief was on his desk nearly ready for printing in case he decides to file it. He said he doubted that Oregon could be ready as quickly.

"Whoever files first controls the litigation," Mr. Martin noted. "The idea of 18-year-olds voting doesn't bother me so much. What bothers me is the idea that Congress can interpret the 14th Amendment."

The law, an amendment to the extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act signed last month by a reluctant President Nixon, declares that state requirements for voting ages higher than 18 are denials of the equal protection of the laws. Six justices of the Supreme Court in 1966 said that Congress had far-reaching power to enforce the 14th Amendment's equal-protection clause.

Later, she said, the four of them hitch-hiked back to the Spahn ranch, where the "family" lived, and she began making secret preparations to leave Manson and his followers.

Under questioning, Mrs. Kasabian said that she was familiar with LSD and had used it "about 50 times." She said that she had been taking the drug "off and on" since 1965.

The prosecution is expected to end its questioning of Mrs. Kasabian today and cross-examination by the defense may start tomorrow morning.

Samuel Waugh, U.S. Aide, Dies

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Samuel Clark Waugh, 80, former head of the Export-Import Bank and official of the State Department, died today after a short illness.

Mr. Waugh served as an assistant secretary of state and deputy under secretary before becoming president and chairman of the Export-Import Bank in 1956. After retiring from the bank in 1961, he remained active as a consultant.

Cocaine Seized in Fla.

CORAL GABLES, Fla., July 30 (UPI)—Federal narcotics agents arrested four persons and seized 202 pounds of cocaine valued at \$50 million on the black market during separate raids in Coral Gables yesterday.

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GRACIOUS LIVING

New Bedford and Hartford Violence Brings 82 Arrests

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 30 (AP)—Police today announced that 82 persons were arrested in the city during the rioting and looting that broke out in the city last night.

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Rush On to Buy Flashlights

Power and Pollution Crisis Still Plagues N.Y.

By Lawrence Van Gelder

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Powered by 175,000 kilowatts from the Consolidated Edison Company, the New York subway system rumbled through the afternoon at its normal pace yesterday.

Powered by 3,000 kilowatts from Con Edison, the lights burned brightly at Shea Stadium at mid-afternoon as the Mets and the San Francisco Giants baseball teams battled intermittently under rainy skies.

Powered by batteries, flashlights sold at a brisk pace. Living as usual in the gap between crisis and chaos, New Yorkers endured another day of electrical fumbles.

Though the maintenance of normal subway service yesterday appeared to diminish the most pronounced impact of the power

shortage, the dark, moist, pollution-fogged skies over the hot city lent foreboding to the mood of its people.

"If We're Here"

In a Madison Ave. boutique without air-conditioning, a young woman told the proprietress that she would return next week, hopefully in cooler weather, to try on some wool dresses.

"Yes," said the proprietress, staring through the doorway at the grim sky, "if we're all here next week."

The design of man coupled with the whim of nature to make the city drab. Once again in large office buildings, lights were turned off in lobbies and hallways in response to Con Edison's appeals for restraint in the use of electricity. Elevators stood idle and air-conditioners were turned down.

Dr. William J. Ronan, chairman of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, announced that ornamental lighting on seven bridges controlled by the authority would be turned off for the duration of the power crisis.

A Con Edison spokesman said

Gardner to Quit Urban Coalition

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—John W. Gardner will resign as head of the National Urban Coalition to lead a citizens' movement aimed at shaking up the nation's political system.

Mr. Gardner, who was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Johnson administration before joining the coalition, will move shortly to the new organization, it was learned today.

The new movement, loosely described as a citizens' lobby and tentatively named the Common Cause, will be an offshoot of the Urban Coalition's Action Council.

A lobbying arm carrying the political clout of the liberal wing of the nation's business establishment.

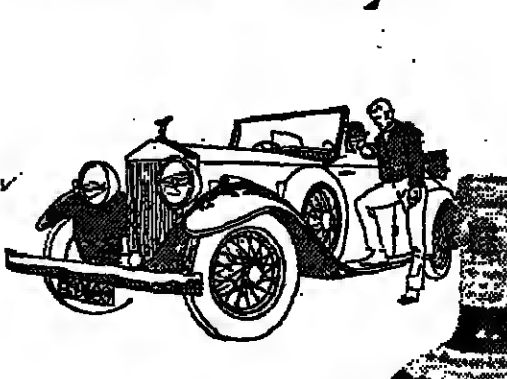
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Vietnam Peace Plan

President Nixon's news conference today, (10:00 GMT Friday), President Thieu's radio-television address Friday and Ambassador Bruce's projected arrival in Paris Monday could open a new phase in the efforts to negotiate a political settlement of the Vietnam war. Mr. Thieu will clarify his proposals on a cease-fire in Vietnam, which presumably could be laid on the table in Paris next Thursday.

The central question is whether a valid proposal is in prospect or a tactical maneuver. This is not an idle or overly suspicious query. In the past, President Nixon, Secretary Rogers and President Thieu have publicly expressed extreme skepticism about a cease-fire as an approach to a settlement. "I do not want us to cease and have the other side continue to fire," Mr. Nixon said. President Thieu argued that the Communists would exploit any halt to improve their position through terrorism.

A shift was reported last fall and in October Mr. Thieu told a joint session of the national assembly that he was prepared to negotiate "the modalities" of a cease-fire with the Communists. This proposal was laid on the table in Paris and endorsed by the United States, but no further detail was given.

Almost nine months later, in a background briefing for a selected group of publishers and editors, a White House source revealed that exhaustive studies of different cease-fire schemes had been under way over the last few months. In response to a question, he said the cease-fire problem was one that was receiving the most urgent attention and added that a point could be reached where it might be considered. The major problem, the high official said, is what evolution of events a cease-fire would start, assuming it were accepted, and what signal it would give, assuming that it were proposed. Thus, as late as last month the White House clearly held that a cease-fire had not yet been proposed, although President Thieu's offer, endorsed by the United States, had been on the table in Paris for almost nine months. What does this mean?

In Vietnam, the "leopard spot" division of the country into areas held by Saigon, others controlled by the Communists and mixed zones—where one side is in control at night and the other by day—makes a cease-fire difficult to define and enforce. A cease-fire proposal for Vietnam would have significance only if it is in enough detail to give a clear indication to the other side about the kind of political settlement it would set in motion.

A "standstill" cease-fire would do just that. It would be a signal that the allies were prepared to settle for the status quo. Pending elections the Communists would be permitted to govern the territories they now hold without American or South Vietnamese Army incursions. In return, Communist terrorism would halt in Saigon-controlled areas. Control of mixed areas would be settled by negotiation, by exchange of territory, by joint control under mixed commissions or by local elections. The Communists would be permitted to retain their arms pending incorporation as units under their own commanders in the national army. Free movement of civilians, trade and communications would be established.

Finally, elections would be held on a local, then regional, then national basis, with the outcome presumably determined by the realities on the ground. The result, clearly foreshadowed in advance, would be Communist acceptance of a minority role in the national assembly in return for assurance of secure possession and local autonomy in the regions they have traditionally controlled. Over a longer period, a kind of confederal or federal system might emerge.

The question now is whether President Thieu—or the United States—is going to put forward this kind of detailed, concrete plan for a standstill cease-fire, one that would have some chance of attracting the Communists into a negotiation. Another vague proposal or confusing "signal" will only produce another Communist turnaround.

Mr. Thieu gave some details of what he had in mind last week. He said an immediate cease-fire followed by negotiations is possible for a limited period if the Communists stay in place without reinforcement, if Communist infiltration and terrorism end and if the truce is supervised by an international control commission until elections are held.

Mr. Thieu's statements cast some light for the first time on his intentions, but hardly enough for Viet Cong acceptance. What is needed now is a military-political package proposal that would indicate how power would be shared or divided during the cease-fire period.

Unless Mr. Thieu comes forward with a complete plan, the United States will have to put its own detailed peace proposals on the table in Paris. The opportunity to dramatize America's peaceful intent offered by the reappearance in the Paris talks of a high-level United States negotiator must not be lost once again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Rogers Plan

The proposals contained in the Rogers plan will at least have had the merit of permitting the Mideastern conflict to simmer down. They represent an important stage in the history of that war, regardless of their outcome. Now, in effect, the two direct adversaries, the Israeli state and the Palestinians, are for the first time face to face. They are caught in the trap of a major diplomatic maneuver that has been staged around them. People have played in their place and now it is up to them to play.

The embarrassment in which both are plunged is understandable. For Israel, to accept the Rogers plan is to risk an adventure and perhaps to risk jeopardizing the struggle which the state has been waging for years for its right to existence. As for the Palestinians, who could be surprised that they reject the American plan? This refusal is in line with their struggle and the objective they aim at.

Even if peace happened to be concluded on the basis of the Rogers proposals, it would not be a durable peace if the Palestinian problem is not settled with the Palestinians themselves. And it will take a long time yet before the latter agree to participate in a peace settlement.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

A Mideast Settlement

In the final analysis, what matters are the real intentions of Moscow. The discreet presence of the Chinese behind the Palestinian organizations may prompt the Soviets to seek a settlement. And if it is admitted that they are not trying to make matters worse, the reopening of the Suez Canal and a de facto control of the flow of

Arab oil would be satisfactory objectives for them.

These objectives are already virtually attained. The mortgage that heavily affects a still problematical settlement is that of Soviet presence in the Middle East, a presence that will become increasingly heavier. In a sense, this may be a guarantee of peace, but what peace?

—From *La Dépêche du Midi* (Toulouse).

Dissent in the United States

Hardliners in the Nixon administration regard dissent as unpatriotic. Vice-President Agnew's fulminations have helped to spread this dangerous over-simplification. True dissent, on the contrary, lies at the heart of American life. This republic owes its birth and its being to this spirit: it is tragic that all dissent should come to be regarded as un-American. It is late in the day to reverse this process. It should be the President's responsibility to give a lead.

—From *The Times* (London).

The U.S.-Spanish Agreement

The Spanish foreign minister will find it hard to make (the U.S.-Spanish agreement on military bases) palatable to the public at the same time as the U.S. Congress has recommended a law seriously affecting the Spanish leather and shoe industry, which sells 70 percent of its exports to the United States, a loss that, expressed in dollars, is much greater than the amount military aid brings to Spain.

The guaranteed official silence over the contents of the treaty does not hide the fact that Spain has paid highly for the American presence as a substitute for other defense agreements. Only the military appears satisfied.

—From *the Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 31, 1895

BERLIN—Though an attempt is made to minimize the great importance of the interview between Prince Hohenlohe and the Austrian Emperor, it is denoted as the Wilhelmstrasse that the German government is willing to take common action in the Balkans with the cabinet of Vienna, Rome and London. It is declared that Germany has no intention of changing her former policy of non-intervention in the East.

Fifty Years Ago

July 31, 1920

PARIS—Less simple than many enthusiasts believed them to be are the problems with which Zionists and the governments countenancing them are confronted in Palestine. The mandate for the administration of Palestine, taken from the Turks during the war, is in the hands of Great Britain. That government seems to have adopted as a whole the plans of the Zionists for the establishment of a Jewish State.



"Think of It as Aid to Keep the Loyalty of an Emerging Nation."

The Fruits of War—or War

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—On July 31, 1963, the world was startled to hear Peking denounce Moscow for initiating a nuclear test-ban treaty and thus having "betrayed the peoples of the socialist camp" by a move most capitalists regarded as an encouraging step towards sanity.

Ever since, the Sino-Soviet dispute, which flared after Stalin's death, has steadily grown. Many sober-minded statesmen wonder whether it may not some day explode. The fact that the two Communist behemoths have exchanged ambassadors for the first time in years can be interpreted as indicating some cooling off; but fundamentally divisive problems remain.

Russia could never contemplate risking war with China—until it had first stabilized relations to the West, both in Europe and the Middle East (where the United States is directly involved). Likewise, it could never contemplate risking war with the United States over the Middle East without first stabilizing its relations to the East, with China.

The Key

This triangular relationship of Washington, Moscow and Peking, based at best on suspicion and at worst on hostility, is at the heart of all major diplomatic negotiations today.

China's outrageous anger against Russia seven years ago was not surprising. Russians and Chinese have never understood each other. At the first meeting of Russian and Chinese envoys (in the Seventeenth Century, at Nerchinsk), the language used was Latin. The Russian representative was a Pole and the Chinese spokesman was a Jesuit. Today an ideological interpreter is needed.

Stalin, so venerated in Peking, never had any comprehension of China and even after Chiang Kai-shek's smashing Chinese Communists in 1927, he continued to favor the former over the latter. This attitude prevailed after World War II and, once Mao Tse-tung gained full control, Stalin secretly preferred Liu Shao-chi, who is now in disgrace.

Underlying reasons for dispute are both national and ideological. Peking deeply resents the territorial acquisitions of Russian rule at China's expense. In 1964 Mao said: "One hundred years ago the region east of Belial became Russian territory, and later on Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Kamchatka and other regions became the territory of the Soviet Union. We have not yet presented the bill for this list."

The ominous threat of this "bill" lies behind an otherwise minor border dispute simmering along the Ussuri River. Soviet marshals have created a new military command at Alma Ata, have begun stockpiling strategic materials and, since 1963, have tripled the number of Russian divisions on the Eastern frontier.

Ready Tinder

Moreover, Moscow's diplomats have "persuaded" Ruzhsky, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia to revise their defense treaties with the U.S.S.R. so that they apply to war in Asia as well as Europe.

Peking has reacted with a similar strengthening of its forces. Although the U.S.S.R. withdrew technicians in 1960, the Chinese have gone ahead with development

of nuclear weapons and missiles. The tinder for conflagration thus exists on both sides.

Added to this national territorial dispute is a complicated ideological argument. Essentially, it derives from the fact that Russia and China are at different revolutionary stages. The former, being a middle-aged "have" power, is content to accept the existing status quo, and to cool the messianic Communist fervor which China still proclaims.

This ideological tinge explains China's curious vituperation with references to the U.S.S.R. as "social-imperialism," a "Nazi-type state" headed by a "new Hitler" (Brezhnev). The Russians, both puzzled and enraged, nevertheless remind the Chinese that "close cooperation with that (socialist world) commonwealth, above all

with the Soviet Union," is the only sane policy, adding: "It is the only road on which China can move forward and win for itself a great future."

Both China and Russia seem to want the fruits of war against each other without war itself. China covets at least some of its lost lands plus formal acknowledgment of its right to interpret Lenin as it wishes. Russia desires a territorial status quo and ideological coexistence.

Until both know whether they can find any formula to terminate their present hostility, the likelihood is no holocaust will engulf the world. Peking is unlikely to drive into Indochina with Russia breathing down its neck. And Russia is unlikely to gamble in the Middle East before China has been tranquillized.

Battle of the Budget

By Joseph Kraft

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif.—As the annual battle of the budget goes forward here at the Western White House, it is evident that far too much public attention has been concentrated on skirmishing between the Nixon administration and the Democratic Congress. The real targets of the contest this year are the big spenders in the military.

In an oblique but unmistakable way, President Nixon and all his men, including Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, are building a case against the money demands being made by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The big new development in the military budget is the role being played by John Ehrlichman, the chief White House aide for the domestic program. Mr. Ehrlichman has been sitting in on the military budget sessions along with the President, Secretary Laird, Henry Kissinger of the National Security Council, and George Shultz, the new director of the Office of Management and Budget. And even as the claims for more military spending are advanced, Mr. Ehrlichman has been pressing against them the counter-claims for spending on the domestic program.

Balancing Act

For the first time there has been personalized before the President an explicit confrontation between the money spent for military purposes and the money spent for internal needs. Costs for such things as aircraft carriers and missiles are now being balanced, visibly and dramatically, against costs for such things as improved welfare service and more schools and hospitals.

The results of this balancing are not yet in. But a number of telltale signs suggest that the increased weight given to domestic concerns in the policy councils is going to have adverse consequences for military spending.

One important sign is the sudden spate of horror stories about the upward trend of military expenses. According to all these stories, a truly terrible deficit is shaping up for the 1972 budget which the President will be presenting to the Congress in January. And the big cause of that impending deficit is the sudden and sharp rise in military spending.

For example, one internal ad-

ministration document, brought to light by Murray Seeger, the excellent economic reporter of the Los Angeles Times, postulates a deficit of \$23 billion, with a \$5 billion rise in military spending. Another analysis of what the Joint Chiefs are asking—an analysis made by the National Security Council staff—has military spending going up more than \$10 billion for fiscal 1972.

Cutback Spirit

The purpose of these analyses is not to justify higher military spending. Quite the contrary. The studies have been made—and the results leaked—in order to serve notice on the Joint Chiefs that they are going to have to cut back severely on the demands they have been putting forward.

The same spirit is implicit in the reform measures advocated in the recent report of the Department of Defense by the blue-ribbon panel under Gilbert Fitchburg of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The Fitchburg Report is chiefly remarkable for not being just another crude and unthinking indictment of the military-industrial complex.

It is a serious attempt to deal with a system that tends to favor the wrong qualities in men and organizations. In particular, the report shows how the organization of the Pentagon and the decision-making process in the Joint Chiefs works to make every service want the most expensive of all possible weapons. To remedy this defect the report advances a number of recommendations that would cause the services and the men in them to become much more conscious of cost. And one plan—for flying planes before buying them—has already been accepted by Secretary Laird.

What all this means is that a serious effort is underway to cut military spending. While the final figure for next year's budget will almost certainly be higher than the \$65 billion advocated by Democratic critics of military spending, it will certainly be much lower than the \$78 billion mentioned in some of the horror stories and the important point is not that Democrats and Republicans are debating, but that the criticism of the opposition is forcing the administration to bear down very heavily on military costs.

The Great Turnabout On the Vietnam War

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—One of the most important facts of American political life, just 18 months after the Nixon administration took office, is that it is now the defender of the war in Vietnam while the Democratic party has all but officially swung into opposition to it.

This week, for instance, Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, who was President Johnson's Undersecretary of State, called for repeal of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, the functional "equivalent" of a declaration of war. He also urged congressional restrictions on President Nixon's ability to extend the war to Cambodia.

Hardly had Katzenbach spoken than Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Democratic national chairman, conceded that the party had been mistaken in its support of the war and in tolerating what he suggested was "violent repression of dissent" at its 1968 convention in Chicago.

'Passage of Time'

The political conversion thus symbolized, as it was earlier this year when Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine attacked the war after having been Hubert H. Humphrey's running-mate in 1968, is not quite so miraculous as that of Saul on the road to Damascus; nor is it, at the other extreme, entirely a matter of calculating political odds. Although O'Brien conceded that he had an eye on the young voter, in fact, no poll as yet shows that clear-cut opposition to the war is the most profitable political position, particularly if it appears to involve an American military reverse or a diplomatic humiliation.

At least one former Johnson administration official who now opposes the war cites as his main reason "the passage of time." If, he contends, "L.B.J." had known in March of 1965 that this is where the country would be in July of 1970, "I can't imagine he would have sent the troops in." In this view, it was entirely possible to believe in 1965 that a great deal more could be accomplished in Vietnam, in less time and at lower cost, than by now has proved to be the case.

But if "the passage of time" were the only explanation, presumably both the Republicans and the Democrats would be vying with one another to be loudest in opposition to a war that has gone on for so

long, at such great cost, with little tangible gain. Instead, Nixon's political life, just 18 months after the Nixon administration took office, is that it is now the defender of the war in Vietnam while the Democratic party has all but officially swung into opposition to it.

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Letters

Air Pirating

With all the understanding for the Greek government's position in the recent hijacking incident of the Olympic airliner, one cannot ignore the fact that these events are the logical sequence to the Greek government's treatment of the Arab terrorists. The knowing and hesitancy by the courts of Greek justice gave courage and comfort to the air pirates to extend their operations in the Athens airport.

Along with vacillation and the peculiar sense of justice in the handling of these air pirates on the part of the Greek government, the blame must also be shared by those Arab governments who support, train and shelter these terrorists, who commit acts of piracy in the air as their way of life in "revolutionary" and "freedom fighters."

Moreover, the international airlines who have never followed a forthright policy to curb future incidents, abetted this abominable situation. There have been enough innocent victims, in sufficient number of incidents, to bring forth a clear set of rules in dealing with these air pirates. To date, most of these terrorists escape with no punishment, or only mild rebuke, totally unrelated to the serious crimes committed.

If, for political reasons, the Arab governments and even the Greek authorities choose to curb future incidents, let them do so by backing to this form of murder, certainly the international airlines have an obligation and a responsibility to take measures to safeguard the entire world's traveling public. By continuing to "allow planes to come and go without

adequate security provisions" in places where experience has proven to be the happy hunting ground for air pirates, the international airlines are in effect abetting the tragic state of affairs.

WILLIAM BRAITHEMAN, Hadera, Israel.

'The Game's On ...'

When West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel was dispatched to Moscow earlier this week, Bonn had taken a big step to closer ties with the Communists. What will be achieved by pact is anyone's guess. As *The Washington Post* noted, "The main point is the game is on." A hurried reply by Willy Brandt, on politics, in the meantime, and I us hope here's reconciliation!

But then Bonn's ambassador New Delhi makes so much of India's relations with East Germany. "We would have preferred that India had waited for the outcome of these operations," says Ambassador Günther Diehl (AP report in *The Washington Post*), commenting on India's decision to have consular-level relations with East Germany.

Does West Germany expect India to wait for others to give the lead? Surely, Bonn bosses know that East German trade missions in India have been performing consular functions. Why then this chagrin?

In any case, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* seems to give a different answer. "A friendly attitude as an Indian transit from West Germany to West Berlin through East Germany I was subjected to no less harassment and humiliation than any free-world Westerner."

RAVI CHAWLA, Paris.

CANON AMSTERDAM N.V., Gebouw 70, Schiphol Oost, Holland.

BELGIUM: C.P. Bourg S.A., 22 Rue de Franchimont, Orlignies. DENMARK: Christian Bruhn, Vester Voldgade 80-85, Copenhagen 3. FINLAND: Oy Terno A.O., Gårdsgränd 4, Helsinki 37. FRANCE: Parco S.A., 11 rue Lefrancq, Paris-16. WEST GERMANY: Gustav A. Mülcher, Trautweinstrasse 75-87, 8 München 55. GREEK: S.A. Lefancq, 11 rue Lefrancq, Paris-16. HOLLAND: Banda Huis, Cammerlooy Groen, Harnhemmerdijk, London W.4. GREECE: Coras Ltd., ITALY: Safer S.A.R.L., Via San Francesco da Paola 37, Torino. MOROCCO: Gerco, 10 Boulevard Brachy 204-206, Barcelona 11. SWEDEN: Kommandi Amnåsta 5 de Oulturo 50-51, Lisboa. SPAIN: Gisbert S.A., Provencia

**Dollar
Lit Sought
Chrysler****Million Funding
Need, Postponed**

NEW YORK, July 30.—Chrysler Corp. is seeking a quick \$1.5 billion loan to help it meet its obligations to the U.S. government and to the Chrysler Credit Corp. The company is seeking a quick \$1.5 billion loan to help it meet its obligations to the U.S. government and to the Chrysler Credit Corp. The company is seeking a quick \$1.5 billion loan to help it meet its obligations to the U.S. government and to the Chrysler Credit Corp.

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Britain Estimates EEC Farm Costs

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, July 30 (WP).—The cost to Britain of implementing the Common Market's agricultural policy is set at more than \$1.1 billion in a confidential document prepared by the British government.

The 10-page note was sent to the European Executive Commission here and will provide the basis for negotiating what is likely to be the most difficult issue during the entry talks between Britain and the Common Market. Negotiations began in Brussels last week.

Heavy Contribution
Assuming that Britain becomes a full member of an enlarged Common Market in 1976—currently the most popular target date—Britain will contribute \$1.175 billion to the Community budget, according to the report. It would thus contribute 31 percent of the Community's total budgetary needs, although Britain's percentage of the total gross national product of an enlarged community would be around 17 percent.

The new figures are lower than the previous British government estimate, which put Britain's contribution to the EEC budget at an upper limit of \$1.608 billion.

Ninety percent of the Common Market's budget—to total about \$4.5 billion in 1976—is spent on farm subsidies. Britain's estimated heavy contribution is explained by the financing system already worked out by the existing members of the Market.

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**New Report Is
Basis for Talks**

According to this system, from next year the Six will progressively contribute to the Community's budget an increasing amount—and by 1978 all of their customs duties on industrial imports and levies on agricultural imports.

The remaining requirements would be supplied by a fraction of the added value tax revenue collected by the member countries.

At the moment, Britain is the world's largest importer of agricultural products, and an important importer of industrial goods—which means that its contributions will be high.

The document is said "to contain the best and most realistic estimates which the British government have been able to make," assuming that the present financing system is applied "without adjustment" to a Common Market enlarged to include the four candidates—Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

Heavy Burden
The paper is clearly designed to show that Britain's contribution to the common agricultural policy—as presently constituted—would be far too heavy a burden to bear as the price of entry. In the two rounds of negotiations which have taken place so far, the British negotiators have strongly emphasized the need for a "fair solution" to the problem.

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**Senate Unit
Clears Secret
Account Bill**

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI).—The Senate banking subcommittee on financial institutions yesterday approved a bill designed to crack down on the use of secret bank accounts in Switzerland and other countries to evade taxes or circumvent laws regulating stock market transactions.

The measure, sent to the full banking committee for action, was sponsored by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

The laws of Switzerland, the Bahamas, Hong Kong and some Middle Eastern countries allow depositors to keep their accounts from the scrutiny of any officials.

The Proxmire bill, comparable to but broader than a measure which passed the House unanimously, would:

- Require Americans and U.S. banks to report to the government any "unusual or sizable" deposits or withdrawals of U.S. currency from U.S. banks.

- Require anyone who carries \$10,000 in any one year or \$50,000 on any one occasion outside the United States to report it to the government.

- Require U.S. banks to make photocopies of checks that pass through their hands.

- Forbid U.S. brokers from selling or buying stocks on behalf of a foreign bank or broker unless the foreign agency names the person for whom it is acting if that person is an American.

- Require a U.S. citizen who buys or sells stocks through foreign banks or brokers to give the foreign agency permission to disclose his name.

- Extend the penalties for violating margin requirements on securities loans to the borrower in order to prevent circumvention of those requirements by a foreign lender.

Revlon first announced its submission of a merger plan to Parke, Davis, involving 6.48 shares of Revlon common or one share of a new Revlon voting convertible stock for each Parke, Davis share.

Parke, Davis promptly responded that it had agreed in principle to merge with Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical, having "rejected" the Revlon plan. Parke, Davis shareholders would get just over 0.44 share of Warner-Lambert common for each Parke, Davis share.

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Market Moves in Narrow Range**Trading Quiet on NYSE; Slight Drift Down**

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT).—Stock prices closed mixed today after a day of narrow price changes, in less active trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Declines on the NYSE outnumbered advances by a small margin at the close—there were 614 losers against 597 winners—and leading market indexes finished with mixed readings.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which held within a thin 2-point range during the day, closed at 784.78, off 0.88 from yesterday, when it just barely made a new recovery high since the May 25 low of 831.16.

Broader-based measures scored slight gains with the exchange's composite index up 0.03 to 42.47, and Standard & Poor's 500 stock index up 0.03 to 78.07.

Volume, meanwhile, turned down to 107.7 million shares from 125.8 million shares yesterday, although there was an increase in activity by investment institutions. The number of large-block trades—those of 10,000 shares or more—rose to 88 from 80 a day earlier.

Brokers said the market's backing-and-forth action represented a further step in the consolidation process that has been going on for almost two weeks following strong gains earlier in the month. They also said trading interest was tempered somewhat by the approach of President Nixon's televised news conference tonight.

The 15 most-active stocks on the Big Board reflected the mixed pattern throughout the list. Seven of the issues advanced, seven declined and one—Fleesay—was unchanged.

Fairchild Camera was the largest loser on the active list, closing at 21 1/8, down 3 points, after touching a new low at 20 1/4. The Dow Jones news service reported that the electronics company was expected to report a loss for the June quarter.

Massey-Ferguson, the farm equipment manufacturer, topped the active list with trades of 448,200 shares and closed at 9 1/4, up 3/8. Most of its volume moved on a block of 300,000 shares at 9 3/4 that was handled for both sides by Oppenheimer and Co.

Telex, the second most active issue, had five blocks totaling 83,300 shares in its turnover of 249,000 shares. The computer equipment company's stock closed at 11 7/8, off 5/8. Merck dipped 1 1/8 to 62 3/8, on volume of 185,500 shares. It fell 5/8 yesterday as traders showed their disappointment at the drug company's proposed acquisition of National Starch and Chemical.

Most blue chips were fractionally lower. Among the largest changes, General Foods was off 1 to 77 7/8. Texaco off 1 to 38 3/4. Jersey Standard added 3/4 to 61. Phillips rose 1/8 to 27 3/8. Standard Oil (California) went up 5/8 to 43 3/4. Commonwealth Oil, among the most active issues, lost 1 1/2 to 15 7/8. Occidental 1/4 to 35 3/4.

Since then, the stock has sold as low as \$6 a share in the over-the-counter market and is currently trading around \$8.

The report noted that the first 1970 half was characterized by "perhaps the most uncertain general business conditions in the past decade," the report said, because of a large percentage of assets were maintained in cash equivalent reserves.

The report did not give results for the June quarter, but William H. Donaldson, president, said that it was the "worst" period of the year and produced only a small profit.

On July 30, 1970, the Board of Directors of CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE decided at its meeting to call for October 2, 1970, an Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in order to approve a merger contribution agreement with a Holding Company: the Société AUXILIAIRE D'INVESTISSEMENTS et d'ORGANISATION, "A.I.O."

This operation will result in an increase of the capital and the funds of CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE.

Further, it will be proposed to raise the par value of shares from Fr. 60 to Fr. 75 by incorporating the re-evaluation reserves and a portion of the share premiums. The capital stock will then be raised from Fr. 140,000,000 to Fr. 231,000,000.

Moreover, the General Meeting will be called to decide upon the distribution of the statutory dividend reserved to the Board of Directors.

Finally, the General Meeting will be requested to reconstitute the Board of Directors in order to increase its capital stock at will.

Please send this a free Prospectus.

Name _____
City _____
Address _____
Country _____
Telephone _____

Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd. has been established by Hambros Bank, London, National Bank of Detroit, Security Pacific National Bank of Los Angeles and Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

Market Moves in Narrow Range**Trading Quiet on NYSE; Slight Drift Down**

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Massey-Ferguson, the farm equipment manufacturer, topped the active list with trades of 448,200 shares and closed at 9 1/4, up 3/8. Most of its volume moved on a block of 300,000 shares at 9 3/4 that was handled for both sides by Oppenheimer and Co.

Telex, the second most active issue, had five blocks totaling 83,300 shares in its turnover of 249,000 shares. The computer equipment company's stock closed at 11 7/8, off 5/8. Merck dipped 1 1/8 to 62 3/8, on volume of 185,500 shares. It fell 5/8 yesterday as traders showed their disappointment at the drug company's proposed acquisition of National Starch and Chemical.

Most blue chips were fractionally lower. Among the largest changes, General Foods was off 1 to 77 7/8. Texaco off 1 to 38 3/4. Jersey Standard added 3/4 to 61. Phillips rose 1/8 to 27 3/8. Standard Oil (California) went up 5/8 to 43 3/4. Commonwealth Oil, among the most active issues, lost 1 1/2 to 15 7/8. Occidental 1/4 to 35 3/4.

Since then, the stock has sold as low as \$6 a share in the over-the-counter market and is currently trading around \$8.

The report noted that the first 1970 half was characterized by "perhaps the most uncertain general business conditions in the past decade," the report said, because of a large percentage of assets were maintained in cash equivalent reserves.

The report did not give results for the June quarter, but William H. Donaldson, president, said that it was the "worst" period of the year and produced only a small profit.

On July 30, 1970, the Board of Directors of CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE decided at its meeting to call for October 2, 1970, an Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in order to approve a merger contribution agreement with a Holding Company: the Société AUXILIAIRE D'INVESTISSEMENTS et d'ORGANISATION, "A.I.O."

This operation will result in an increase of the capital and the funds of CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INCORPORATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, AS OF JUNE 26TH, 1970

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash in banks subject to immediate withdrawal	\$41,595,592
Cash in banks, Federal and State Government securities at market value - segregated under the Commodity Exchange Act or deposited with exchange clearing associations	32,749,237
Receivable from brokers or dealers	37,143,567
Receivable from customers:	
Cash accounts	139,995,369
Margin and other security accounts	694,468,455
Commodity accounts	386,993
Bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and commercial paper - at market value	50,248,404
Securities owned - at market value:	
United States Government	303,965,052
States and municipalities	27,574,429
Other	16,519,667
Miscellaneous current assets	32,382,305

TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS 1,377,029,070

Other Assets:

Memberships in exchanges - at cost which is less than market	4,457,374
Investments in subsidiaries - at equity in net assets	28,863,897
Office equipment and installations (at cost less allowance for depreciation)	19,990,877
Miscellaneous other assets	54,778,778

TOTAL 1,484,458,786

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Current Liabilities:

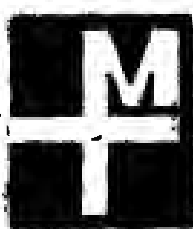
Borrowings on securities - bank loans	\$227,325,111
Repurchase agreements - United States Government securities	12,866,867
Payable to brokers or dealers	101,801,024
Payable to customers:	
Cash accounts	104,783,750
Other security accounts	461,477,745
Commodity accounts	35,896,475
Commitments for securities sold but not yet purchased at market value:	
United States Government	167,535,148
Other	8,991,688
Dividends and interest payable	8,442,431
Accrued compensation and other benefits	26,479,512
Other accrued expenses and accounts payable (including Federal and State taxes on income)	52,510,299

TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES 1,208,110,050

Capital Stock and Surplus 276,348,746

TOTAL 1,484,458,786

Only one stock
and commodity broker
in the world
could issue a Statement
of Condition like this.



**MERRILL LYNCH,
PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH**
International Ltd.

Associated Companies:

London 25 Davies Street, W1Y 2BU
Hamilton House, 1 Temple Avenue,
EC4, (Institutional Office)
Plantation House, Mincing Lane, EC3
(Commodity Office)
Paris 25 Champs Elysees
Rome Via Lazio 26
Madrid Torre de Madrid 9-4
Barcelona Generalísimo Franco 534

Milan Via Ulrico Hoepli 7
Frankfurt 8000 Frankfurt M-17,
Bockenheimer Landstrasse 8
Hamburg Jungfernstieg/Reesendamm 3
Munich 21 Dienerstrasse
Geneva 31 Rue du Rhône
Brussels 52 Rue des Colonies
Amsterdam Weesperstraat 107
Beirut Starco North Building
Cannes Carlton Hotel
Athens 17 Valaoritou Street

Caracas Apartado 3419
Panama P.O.B. 8065
Tokyo CPO 1871
Hong Kong 2 Ice House Street
Manila A.I.U. Building,
Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal
Puerto Rico 1 Banco Popular
Centre, San Juan
Kuwait Kuwait Investment
Company Building, Safat Square

Services relating to research and transmission and execution of orders discussed in this advertisement are provided by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., New York and are available outside the United States through Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith International Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

— 1978 —		Stocks and	Sh.	100c		West	High	Low	100c	Ne
High	Low	Div. in \$								

76%	53	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
74%	52	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
72%	51	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
70%	50	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
68%	49	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
66%	48	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
64%	47	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
62%	46	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
60%	45	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
58%	44	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
56%	43	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
54%	42	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
52%	41	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
50%	40	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
48%	39	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
46%	38	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
44%	37	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
42%	36	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
40%	35	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
38%	34	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
36%	33	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
34%	32	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
32%	31	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
30%	30	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
28%	29	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
26%	28	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
24%	27	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
22%	26	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
20%	25	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
18%	24	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
16%	23	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
14%	22	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
12%	21	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
10%	20	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
8%	19	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
6%	18	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
4%	17	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
2%	16	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%
0%	15	Wash Air	1.28	268	65%	65%	67%	63%

		Y					
21%	15%	Yield	15%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Z							
44%	19%	Zala Corp.	64	21%	20%	28%	26%
37%	11%	Zepeda Corp.	45	13%	12%	12	13%
66%	24%	Zenith Int'l	5	27%	27%	27%	27%
67%	24%	Zenith Int'l	5	27%	27%	27%	27%
33%	24%	Zenith Int'l	113	31%	31%	30%	30%
38	14%	Zurn Ind.	28	33	16%	15%	16%

Z-Sales in full.

Y-Annual dividend; rates of dividends in the following table are annual disbursements based on the following data: (a) 1960-1961 (b) 1961-1962 (c) 1962-1963 (d) 1963-1964 (e) 1964-1965 (f) 1965-1966 (g) 1966-1967 (h) 1967-1968 (i) 1968-1969 (j) 1969-1970 (k) 1970-1971 (l) 1971-1972 (m) 1972-1973 (n) 1973-1974 (o) 1974-1975 (p) 1975-1976 (q) 1976-1977 (r) 1977-1978 (s) 1978-1979 (t) 1979-1980 (u) 1980-1981 (v) 1981-1982 (w) 1982-1983 (x) 1983-1984 (y) 1984-1985 (z) 1985-1986 (aa) 1986-1987 (ab) 1987-1988 (ac) 1988-1989 (ad) 1989-1990 (ae) 1990-1991 (af) 1991-1992 (ag) 1992-1993 (ah) 1993-1994 (ai) 1994-1995 (aj) 1995-1996 (ak) 1996-1997 (al) 1997-1998 (am) 1998-1999 (an) 1999-2000 (ao) 2000-2001 (ap) 2001-2002 (aq) 2002-2003 (ar) 2003-2004 (as) 2004-2005 (at) 2005-2006 (au) 2006-2007 (av) 2007-2008 (aw) 2008-2009 (ax) 2009-2010 (ay) 2010-2011 (az) 2011-2012 (ba) 2012-2013 (bb) 2013-2014 (bc) 2014-2015 (bd) 2015-2016 (be) 2016-2017 (bf) 2017-2018 (bg) 2018-2019 (bh) 2019-2020 (bi) 2020-2021 (bj) 2021-2022 (bk) 2022-2023 (bl) 2023-2024 (bm) 2024-2025 (bn) 2025-2026 (bo) 2026-2027 (bp) 2027-2028 (bq) 2028-2029 (br) 2029-2030 (bs) 2030-2031 (bt) 2031-2032 (bu) 2032-2033 (bv) 2033-2034 (bw) 2034-2035 (bx) 2035-2036 (by) 2036-2037 (bz) 2037-2038 (ca) 2038-2039 (cb) 2039-2040 (cc) 2040-2041 (cd) 2041-2042 (ce) 2042-2043 (cf) 2043-2044 (cg) 2044-2045 (ch) 2045-2046 (ci) 2046-2047 (cj) 2047-2048 (ck) 2048-2049 (cl) 2049-2050 (cm) 2050-2051 (cn) 2051-2052 (co) 2052-2053 (cp) 2053-2054 (cq) 2054-2055 (cr) 2055-2056 (cs) 2056-2057 (ct) 2057-2058 (cu) 2058-2059 (cv) 2059-2060 (cw) 2060-2061 (cx) 2061-2062 (cy) 2062-2063 (cz) 2063-2064 (da) 2064-2065 (db) 2065-2066 (dc) 2066-2067 (dd) 2067-2068 (de) 2068-2069 (df) 2069-2070 (dg) 2070-2071 (dh) 2071-2072 (di) 2072-2073 (dj) 2073-2074 (dk) 2074-2075 (dl) 2075-2076 (dm) 2076-2077 (dn) 2077-2078 (do) 2078-2079 (dp) 2079-2080 (dq) 2080-2081 (dr) 2081-2082 (ds) 2082-2083 (dt) 2083-2084 (du) 2084-2085 (dv) 2085-2086 (dw) 2086-2087 (dx) 2087-2088 (dy) 2088-2089 (dz) 2089-2090 (ea) 2090-2091 (eb) 2091-2092 (ec) 2092-2093 (ed) 2093-2094 (ee) 2094-2095 (ef) 2095-2096 (eg) 2096-2097 (eh) 2097-2098 (ei) 2098-2099 (ej) 2099-2010 (ek) 2010-2011 (el) 2011-2012 (em) 2012-2013 (en) 2013-2014 (eo) 2014-2015 (ep) 2015-2016 (eq) 2016-2017 (er) 2017-2018 (es) 2018-2019 (et) 2019-2020 (eu) 2020-2021 (ev) 2021-2022 (ew) 2022-2023 (ex) 2023-2024 (ey) 2024-2025 (ez) 2025-2026 (fa) 2026-2027 (fb) 2027-2028 (fc) 2028-2029 (fd) 2029-2030 (fe) 2030-2031 (ff) 2031-2032 (fg) 2032-2033 (fh) 2033-2034 (fi) 2034-2035 (fj) 2035-2036 (fk) 2036-2037 (fl) 2037-2038 (fm) 2038-2039 (fn) 2039-2040 (fo) 2040-2041 (fp) 2041-2042 (fq) 2042-2043 (fr) 2043-2044 (fs) 2044-2045 (ft) 2045-2046 (fu) 2046-2047 (fv) 2047-2048 (fw) 2048-2049 (fx) 2049-2050 (fy) 2050-2051 (fz) 2051-2052 (ga) 2052-2053 (gb) 2053-2054 (gc) 2054-2055 (gd) 2055-2056 (ge) 2056-2057 (gf) 2057-2058 (gg) 2058-2059 (gh) 2059-2060 (gi) 2060-2061 (gj) 2061-2062 (gk) 2062-2063 (gl) 2063-2064 (gm) 2064-2065 (gn) 2065-2066 (go) 2066-2067 (gp) 2067-2068 (gq) 2068-2069 (gr) 2069-2070 (gs) 2070-2071 (gt) 2071-2072 (gu) 2072-2073 (gv) 2073-2074 (gw) 2074-2075 (gx) 2075-2076 (gy) 2076-2077 (gz) 2077-2078 (ha) 2078-2079 (hb) 2079-2080 (hc) 2080-2081 (hd) 2081-2082 (he) 2082-2083 (hf) 2083-2084 (hg) 2084-2085 (hh) 2085-2086 (hi) 2086-2087 (hj) 2087-2088 (hk) 2088-2089 (hl) 2089-2090 (hm) 2090-2091 (hn) 2091-2092 (ho) 2092-2093 (hp) 2093-2094 (hq) 2094-2095 (hr) 2095-2096 (hs) 2096-2097 (ht) 2097-2098 (hu) 2098-2099 (hv) 2099-2010 (hw) 2010-2011 (hx) 2011-2012 (hy) 2012-2013 (hz) 2013-2014 (ia) 2014-2015 (ib) 2015-2016 (ic) 2016-2017 (id) 2017-2018 (ie) 2018-2019 (if) 2019-2020 (ig) 2020-2021 (ih) 2021-2022 (ii) 2022-2023 (ij) 2023-2024 (ik) 2024-2025 (il) 2025-2026 (im) 2026-2027 (in) 2027-2028 (io) 2028-2029 (ip) 2029-2030 (iq) 2030-2031 (ir) 2031-2032 (is) 2032-2033 (it) 2033-2034 (iu) 2034-2035 (iv) 2035-2036 (iw) 2036-2037 (ix) 2037-2038 (iy) 2038-2039 (iz) 2039-2040 (ja) 2040-2041 (jb) 2041-2042 (jc) 2042-2043 (jd) 2043-2044 (je) 2044-2045 (jf) 2045-2046 (jg) 2046-2047 (jh) 2047-2048 (ji

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**LOOKING
FOR TOP
EXECUTIVE
PERSONNEL?**

***INTERNATIONAL
EXECUTIVE
OPPORTUNITIES***

**is published every
WEDNESDAY
& SATURDAY
in this newspaper**

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings.....	35.870
Belgian francs.....	49.63
British pound (3 per £).....	2.3968
Canadian dollar.....	1.08
Danish crowns.....	7.5080
Dutch guilders.....	3.9019
Finnish marks.....	4.16
French francs.....	3.1115
German marks.....	8.3514
Greek drachmas.....	30.00
Italian lire.....	629.15
Mexican pesos.....	12.50
Norwegian crowns.....	7.1430
Portuguese escudos.....	28.70
Spanish pesetas.....	69.62
Swedish crowns.....	5.1789
Swiss francs.....	4.3025

The above rates are yesterday's closing higher rates. Local exchanges. They exclude local commodities.

NOTICE OF EXTENSION

International Controls Corp.

More than \$10 million aggregate principal amount of the 5 1/2% debentures required to make the exchange effective have been deposited to date. At the request of several financial institutions, ICC N.V. has extended the offer through August 15, 1970 so that these institutions can be advised by their clients to properly tender their 5 1/2% debentures.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation or an offer to purchase or exchange any securities referred to below. The Exchange Offer is made only by a Prospectus, copies of which may be obtained from Kredietbank S.A.

Eurodollars

July 20, 1970

	Bid	Asked	Change
1 Day Fix	7 1/4	7 3/8	+ 1/4
One Month	8 2/16	8 1/8	+ 2/8
Three Months	8 2/4	8 1/2	Unch.
One Year	8 15/16	9 1/16	+ 1/16

BANK WIDEMANN & CO. AG

8023 ZURICH
SWITZERLAND

Securities, Foreign Exchange,
Precious Metals.



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LONG-TERM, STABLE GROWTH THROUGH REAL ESTATE

A unique, balanced fund which coordinates investments between real estate and securities. UGF is the first international no-load fund (no sales charge) which means all your capital begins earning immediately.

Price July 27, 1970: U.S. \$141.

Appreciation since January 1, 1968: 41%.

U.S. INVESTMENT SERVICES

(Incorporated in Delaware)



Investment Services Office
Superintendent of Banks
New York, New York

FCG
Securities, Inc.

Consent to open U.S. account. (Make check payable to United Growth Fund)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Country _____

☐ Send bank financial statement.

**Exchange offer to holders of
5-1/2% Guaranteed
Sinking Fund Debentures
due 1988 of
ICC International N.Y.**

ICC International N. Y. is offering by its Prospectus to exchange up to \$15,-000,000 aggregate principal amount of 9-1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund (non-convertible) Debentures due 1988 with attached coupons exchangeable for Series A Warrants of International Controls Corp. for \$25,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its outstanding 5-1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund (convertible) Debentures due 1988. The ratio of exchange is:

**\$600 PRINCIPAL AMOUNT 9 - 1/2 % DEBENTURES WITH
ATTACHED COUPONS EXCHANGEABLE FOR
21 SERIES A WARRANTS OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROLS CORP.
FOR EACH \$1,000 PRINCIPAL AMOUNT 5-1/2 % DEBENTURE**

**THE EXCHANGE OFFER IS MADE ONLY TO AND MAY BE ACCEPTED ONLY
BY PERSONS WHO ARE NOT NATIONALS OR CITIZENS OF OR PERSONS
RESIDENT OR NORMALLY RESIDENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
CANADA OR THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.**

The Warrant Coupons will be exchangeable for Series A Warrants of International Controls Corp. during a 90-day period commencing September 30, 1970 for no additional consideration. On or after September 30, 1970 the 9-1/2% Debentures may be applied at their principal amount to the payment of the purchase price of Common Stock of International Controls Corp. upon the exercise of Series A Warrants.

Copies of the Prospectus, the Transmittal Letter required to accompany 5-1/2% Debentures to be exchanged, and additional assistance relating to the Exchange Offer may be obtained from the Exchange Agents.

Exchange Agents

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Post Box 118, Luxembourg-Ville, Luxembourg. Attention: Service Regularisations,
Trust Company National Bank
Corporate Agency Division, 226 South Street, Morristown, New Jersey 07960. Attention:
Mr. J. Meiselman.

June 2, 1970

100



WHERE ARE YOU GOING TONIGHT, ALEXANDER?

I'VE GOT THIRTEEN THINGS TO DO, POP

I HAVE TO GO TO THE LIBRARY, BUY A PAIR OF GYM SHOES, AND SEE MY GIRL FRIEND

BUT THE LIBRARY AND THE SHOE STORE ARE BOTH CLOSED

YOU'VE SURE SIMPLIFIED MY PROBLEM, POP

JEFF SMITH

By Alan Truscott

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	P	R	E	W	N	O	N	S	I	T	O	R		
D	E	R	I	D	E	P	O	S	S	I	T	I	V	E
O	D	E	L	E	T	U	N	S	T	A	T	E	D	
N	I	S	E	N	A	R	E	A	L	A	R	D		
A	L	L	E	I	S	L	E	T	P	E	N	A	L	
D	I	N	C	A	L	L	S	A	M	I	T	E		
O	A	I	N	L	A	I	P	L	A	C	E	R		
				O	B	A	N	M	E	L	T			
P	R	E	N	E	D	S	E	E	E	V	E	R		
R	A	N	K	I	S	T	A	C	T	E	V	E		
O	V	A	L	S	L	A	T	H	E	R	I	N		
M	E	N	E	M	A	R	Y	E	L	A	N	D		
I	N	A	T	R	I	C	E	A	T	I	O	N		
S	A	T	I	A	T	I	O	N	E	D				
E	L	E	C	T	E	D			T	R	E	A	D	

DID SOMETHIN' GREEN COME HOPPIN' THROUGH HERE?

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIGAN © Wendy McElroy 1997

□ □ □ □ □

UNCLE

□ □ □ □ □


ENGLUP

□ □ □ □ □

CATNIG

□ □ □ □ □

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



7-28

**THE KIND OF GUYS
MANY GALS LOOK FOR**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ONES

By Gunnar Myrdal. Pantheon. 512 pp. \$8.50.

Reviewed by Roger Jellinek

THE rhetoric of the New Frontier was buoyant with optimism, full of references to passive and inarticulate; are the object of politics, no subject.

world leadership, challenge and response, and ideas such as the Alliance for Progress, the Peace Corps and the First Development Decade. Ten years and one war later, a Second Development Decade has been declared—but foreign aid has dropped to its lowest ever, while

Thus, social and economic inequality is increasing cyclically in underdeveloped countries. A radical institutional form of this inequality is a quonon of development. Myrdal finds that Western omisss are in conflict with the welfare state and social reforms while in these countries the welfare state, been a condition of econ growth.

Thus, agriculture, not industry, is inescapably the basis of these poorer countries if at least the next generation. Myrdal finds that their "backward" underproductive, backwardly distributed, and backwardly utilized land is the incentive. Land reform, the solution, has almost disappeared from the officials' development vocabulary.

the generalisations and conclusions Myrdal has drawn from "Asian Drama" (together with an essay on Latin America), and is aimed at those who pay the development economists' bills—you and I.

All underdeveloped countries are what Myrdal calls "a state," regardless of their type of government. For historic reasons they have a tradition dependent, rebellion, spiteful competition, and a lack of discretionary power and action (and in all this they're not that unlike America, he suggests). The political systems of these countries are so that gradualism does not work and the statist interventionist radical legislation breeds cynicism.

nately, particularly from Marx. Since they usually depend directly or indirectly on government funds, they tend to be uncritical in their research, over-optimistic, opportunistic and dogmatic. Consequently, democratic socialists have been directed so as to conceal the conditions in underdeveloped countries that are crying out for radical reforms."

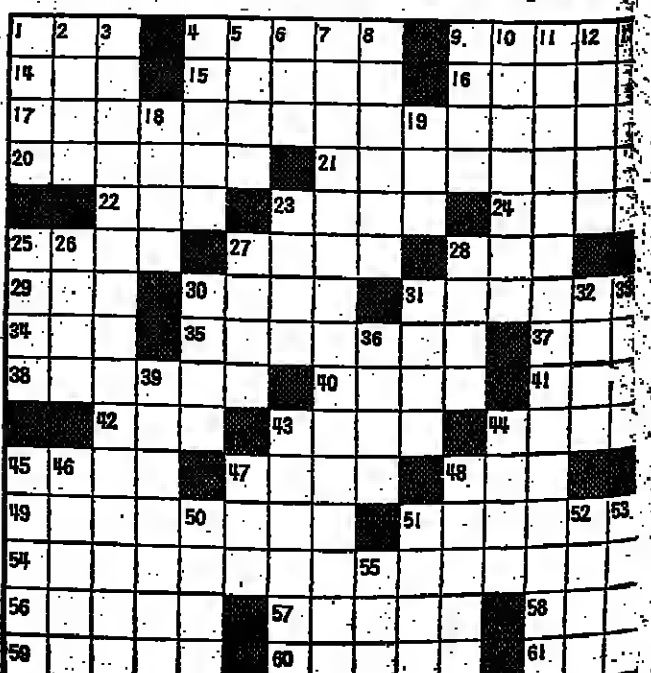
In this the economists are reinforced by the politicians who rationalize aid by suggesting that it will make underdeveloped countries more democratic, stable and peaceful, thus unfounded in experience or in research, and which Myrdal condemns as downright frivolous because that stability and

The developed countries, protection and other trade policies, rig the world economies against the poor countries.

What gives Myrdal's account such impact is the clarity and honesty with which he shows that many of the problems in that going to be solved are foreign aid alone. They require political decision and social discipline within the poor countries themselves. Likewise he demonstrates that the American's of faith in giving aid is the result of a genuine moral impulse overlaid with sentimentalism and political expediency. He believes that lateral aid will decrease further, to be replaced by a sort of international tax!

By Will We.

ACROSS		43 Tale	12 English track
	44 Doff	13 Family	
1	Certain photo	45 "—hol"	16 members: Ger
	Job: Abbr.	47 Fair	18 Oratungat of
4	— in the dark	48 Marie, for one	Malay
9	Happy sounds	49 Tangled	19 Silverware
14	Paulo	51 Fruit parts	23 items: Abbr.
15	Bridle	54 Posted in a way	25 Military man
	pamphleteer of	56 Snowy display	25 Sassy
	1700's	57 The time	26 Glide high
16	Dispatch boat.	58 French river	27 Grieving
17	Resumé	59 Recesses	28 Word with
20	Thompson and	60 Feminine	up or lively
	others	suffixes	30 Valley
21	Not one		31 "—girl"
22	Musical notes	61 Young one	32 Goods
23	Insurance men.	DOWN	33 Essential
	Abbr.	1	36 Shakespeare
24	Ceremony	1	Guesses: Abbr.
25	Greek letters	2	Okinawa city
27	Hill slope	3	Results of a
28	Bridge term		garish
29	Long time		manicure
30	Dullwitted one	4	French
31	Put —(quit		clergymen
	wending)	5	Basiks
34	Tiger for one	6	Refrain syllable
35	Hermit	7	"For want of a
37	Scottish		nail
	negative	8	French card
38	High in pitch		game
40	U.S. carrier	9	God's relative
41	Italian numeral	10	Stated
42	Kind of	11	Acts with
	pronoun. Abbr.		precision
			52 Cinders
			53 Vehicle
			55 Explosive



هكذا من الأهل

Vote Yesterday Was Unanimous

NFL Officially on Strike

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The National Football League players have voted unanimously to go on strike, President of the NFL, Pete Rozelle, declared today.

Key of the Baltimore Colts, Rozelle said, was that the players were sent to training camps and were to be paid for the season. Rozelle, owner of the Chicago Bears, said that the players' vote was a "total and complete" rejection of the league's offer. Rozelle said that the players' vote was a "total and complete" rejection of the league's offer.

Hot Heard Round the League Owners' Opening of Camps

By Shirley Povich

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—In the pro football world, the verbal fireworks have been going on since the owners of the National Football League teams suddenly announced that they were opening their training camps. The owners' action yesterday has initiated a new round of verbal warfare between the owners and the players. The owners' action yesterday has initiated a new round of verbal warfare between the owners and the players.

last-thing battle, veteran national football league players began to show up in Chicago in a show of strength against the owners. The players' union, the NFLA, said that the players' vote was a "total and complete" rejection of the league's offer.

meanwhile, the NFLA said it was "shocked" by the owners' action yesterday. The NFLA said that the owners' action was a "total and complete" rejection of the league's offer. The NFLA said that the owners' action was a "total and complete" rejection of the league's offer.

midnight, players' spokesmen from the Browns, Chicago Bears, New Orleans Saints and Kansas City Chiefs were among those defiantly declaring they would not pass through the unlocked training camp doors.

The world champion Chiefs were unique in the situation. They were granted a week to prepare in camp for the All-Star game in Soldier Field tomorrow night. The game is a charity event sponsored by the Chicago Tribune and will raise some \$1 million for the city's public schools.



SLEIGH BELLS THROUGH FOREST—An artificial bobsled course has been completed in the Fontainebleau Forest, outside of Paris.

Tennis Group to Investigate Charge of Bias

By Neil Andrus

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT)—The United States Lawn Tennis Association will investigate reports of racial and religious discrimination at various invitation tournaments in its Middle Atlantic section, A. J. Martin, the association president, said yesterday.

Richey and Smith Need Three Sets To Win in Clay

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30 (UPI)—The two top-seeded Americans were taken to three sets and three other seeds were beaten here yesterday as the men's singles in the \$50,000 National Clay Court open tennis championships reached the quarterfinals.

By George Vecsey

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 30 (NYT)—The atmosphere is not exactly heavenly in the California Angel clubhouse these days, as hostility increases toward the club's leading hitter, Alex Johnson.

California's Alex Johnson Is Not Exactly an Angel

up at 3 in the morning to perform his summer military camp duties. Johnson has been riding the same car to the same air force base, but the Angels didn't put him in the same bag. He lumbered after Thurman Munson's hit in the first inning and the aggressive young Yankee stretched it into a double. After a passed ball by Egan, Munson scored on an infield out. Yet it was Johnson's fielding lapse that the Angels remembered later.

By George Vecsey

It seemed strange that players would be so hostile toward a man batting .322 with 60 runs batted in. But Johnson has cost himself—and the club—several other hits and runs. He was fined by manager Lefty Phillips for his sloppy base running over the weekend and Phillips is hardly hiding his concern with Johnson.

Coaching Duties Seen Ruled Out For Lombardi

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI)—Vince Lombardi will not resume his duties as head coach of the Washington Redskins this year, medical authorities familiar with his case have said.

Struck Out 10 Straight Times

Melton's Bat Meets Ball to End Streak

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT)—Bill Melton has gone to bat five consecutive times without striking out. That might not seem as important as the discovery of polio vaccine or landing men on the moon, but to Bill Melton it is a vital milestone, considering his 10 previous official times at bat.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	52	30	.635
Detroit	50	32	.610
New York	49	33	.598
Boston	48	34	.588
Cleveland	48	34	.588
Washington	47	35	.573

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Pittsburgh	56	26	.683
New York	54	28	.660
Chicago	51	31	.620
St. Louis	49	33	.598
Atlanta	48	34	.588
San Francisco	47	35	.573

bat to try and keep his new streak alive. Yankees 8, Angels 3. New York's Horace Clarke collected four hits and Roy White had three while California made four errors as the Yankees beat the Angels, 8-3.

Thursday's Game

Cubs 6, Astros 3. Chicago's Ferguson Jenkins won his 12th game as Chicago defeated Houston, 6-3. Jenkins weathered a ninth-inning rally when the Astros scored twice and loaded the bases with two out, by striking out Denis Menke to end it.

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Dawson and Chiefs All Ready for All-Stars

By William N. Wallace

JEFFERSON, Mo., July 30 (NYT)—Kansas City Chiefs' coach Hank Stram said today that his team is set, after only five days of camp, to play the College All-Stars in Chicago tomorrow night. The Chiefs' practice today was a "total and complete" rejection of the league's offer.

U.S. Sprinters Win in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, July 30 (UPI)—Athletes from the United States dominated the international track and field meet here last night, winning seven events. The only U.S. troubles came at the longer distances.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
San Francisco	50	32	.610
New York	49	33	.598
Pittsburgh	48	34	.588
St. Louis	47	35	.573
Atlanta	46	36	.562
San Francisco	45	37	.552

Top Batters and Pitchers

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Carlton	50	32	.610
San Francisco	49	33	.598
Pittsburgh	48	34	.588
St. Louis	47	35	.573
Atlanta	46	36	.562
San Francisco	45	37	.552

Alex Johnson

"... an unusual fellow." Johnson has been riding the same car to the same air force base, but the Angels didn't put him in the same bag. He lumbered after Thurman Munson's hit in the first inning and the aggressive young Yankee stretched it into a double. After a passed ball by Egan, Munson scored on an infield out. Yet it was Johnson's fielding lapse that the Angels remembered later.

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Vacations and the Single Working Girl

By Jon Nordheimer

NASSAU, The Bahamas (NYT)—She comes from the Corn Belt in Iowa. She is the belle of a factory town in Pennsylvania, or the office clown in a large Manhattan insurance company.

She is the American working girl, and this summer she can be found traveling over the horizon on two weeks' vacation, searching for fun, a suntan and romance.

The single working girl from Middle America may not yet be liberated, but she has more mobility and money than her mother ever dreamed possible. In past generations, unmarried women looked forward to a week at the beach or a fortnight in the mountains. Today's career girl jets to Hawaii or cruises to the Bahamas, dashes to New Orleans or whips into San Francisco.

"I look at it this way," said Carolyn Casertano, a Penn Central receptionist in Philadelphia, as she nursed a whiskey sour at the Paradise Island Casino in Nassau. "If you get married, you don't get to travel anymore after the honeymoon is over."

Vacationing single girls are counted on by the travel industry to take up the summer slack at traditional winter watering holes that offer a variety of package tours and discount rates. But what is provided for the Du Ponts and the Astors



Carolyn Casertano, left, and Maryhelen Flannery of Philadelphia gambling in the Bahamas.

In February is not always available in July for a secretary from Atlanta or a nurse from Brooklyn.

Pastel Myths

As every girl on a summer vacation far from home has discovered, there is a wide gap between the pastel myths of the travel brochure and the real thing.

Mary Reller and Kay Nelson, two young school teachers from Boonville, Ind., went to Florida and the Bahamas this month for two weeks on the advice of a travel agent back home. "Neither one of us had been out of the States before and we felt like splurging," explained Miss Reller, 28-year-old blonde with green eyes who went on an auto trip to the Smokey Mountains last year.

"It was either go somewhere or spend the summer in Boonville," said Miss Nelson, 24. Boonville, a city of about 5,500 in the corn and livestock farm country of southern Indiana, is not an ideal place for a single girl.

"Back home there's no new men to meet," Miss Nelson said. Each girl budgeted \$300 for travel and living expenses, plus \$100 each for gift shopping. They particularly looked forward to the cruises to Nassau, which would cost \$128 each for the four-night round trip. Neither had been on a large ship before. Embarking in Miami, they took one look at the 500 other passengers and tried to get their money back, without success. "There wasn't anybody under 50 except for the kids," Miss Nelson said.

Once aboard, the girls found that the ship's swimming pool, which had looked expansive in the wide-angle photograph in the brochure, measured 10 feet square. "An inkwell," Miss Reller asserted.

Small Cabin

Their cabin, situated near the engine room, was even smaller, and they had to stack their luggage in a pile. That night after dinner, the girls dropped any ideas about dancing under the stars on moon-washed decks. The social

director had middle-aged men and women passing oranges held under the neck or attempting to burst balloons pressed between pelvises. The teachers went to the cinema and saw "The Love God," starring Don Knotts.

"It was pretty depressing," Miss Reller said. "You save all winter and the best part of the vacation is thinking how it'll turn out."

Two nights later, in Nassau, the setbacks were forgotten. The teachers were introduced to two foreign nationals who work in Nassau, a German land developer and an artist from Yugoslavia. The two couples took a long walk in the moonlight and the young men pinned wild flowers in the hair of the teachers.

"Can you imagine any boy from Boonville doing anything like that?" Miss Nelson asked. "We don't meet interesting men like that in Indiana."

Aboard another cruise ship that makes regular runs between Miami and Nassau, there were many young singles among the honeymooners and family vacation parties.

Midnight Buffet

Lois Atwill, 35, a librarian from Chicago, met a handsome man at the midnight buffet and had a drink with him before they parted.

"He was really groovy looking," she said, "but I had a feeling he was married. I've been on these cruises before, and you don't find many eligible bachelors. They either don't have the money or they are saving to buy a car."

"And the single guy always has a line about how he makes \$30,000 a year and dated Jackie Kennedy. Back home you date him and find out he is a bank clerk and lives with his mother."

In Nassau, a blonde secretary from Manhattan wearing a red bikini said she and a girl friend had decided on the trip only a month before.

"We both didn't want to go down the shore this summer," she said. Last year, she went on, she had had a better vacation. "I got married and we went to Puerto Rico for the honeymoon," she said. "But I got divorced in time not to miss my office winter ski trip."

PEOPLE:

Unpaid Bar Bill Nears 164th Birthday

At 71, Mina Bickel is West Germany's oldest brewer. And she is stuck with that nation's oldest unpaid bar bill. She is still arguing with herself over whether to try to collect the 1,744.42 gulden tab left by officers of Napoleon's army who were housed in the family inn in Obermengersheim while on their way through Franconia to Austria between May 2 and Oct. 30, 1806. Excluding interest, the bill is worth about \$2,700 in today's money.

"Do you think I should press for payment?" the tiny innkeeper asked a visitor to whom she showed the yellowing voucher. "My pastor thinks I should. But then a village in Switzerland tried to collect a similar Napoleonic bill and got nothing." She referred to the Swiss village of Bourg-Saint-Pierre.

The bill is carefully itemized and Mina Bickel could show French President Georges Pompidou, for instance, that on Aug. 24, 1806, several French officers decided to belatedly celebrate Napoleon's 37th birthday with three bottles of Franconian wine: they dined on a smoked ham hock, Napoleon's birthday was Aug. 15.

By the end of October that year, the bill amounted to 3,002.39 gulden, of which 1,524 was paid in 1806. Interest added at the time brought the remaining 1,478.39 gulden up to 1,744.42.

The inn, now known simply as Gasthaus "Mina Bickel," has been rebuilt several times since its destruction in the Thirty Years War of the 17th century. It is showing signs of wear. Paint and stucco are chipping from the outside walls.

Her brewery, across the courtyard, dates back to 1646.

At night, farmers come into the inn from the nearby fields to drink draught beer. Mina Bickel's own brew—strong and dark—"Three steins of Mina's beer and you're loaded," one of her customers remarked.



Innkeeper Mina Bickel and the unpaid bill.

record, according to the Guinness book of such things, was 115 hours 33 minutes.

U.S. pop singer Jack Jones announced in Hollywood that he is engaged to marry Gretchen Roberts, 22, an airline stewardess from Fort Worth, Texas. It will be the third marriage for Jones, 32, whose last wife, actress Jill St. John, divorced him in February, 1969.

Southeastern State College of Durant, Oklahoma, is offering trading stamps in exchange for advance payment on room and board. Advance payment for the entire year will bring down stamps. Dr. Leon Hibbs, college president, said the move is an effort to encourage advance payments and to save the business office the trouble and expense of writing monthly bills and receipts.

Two 17-year-olds, Gary Turpen and Steve Cooper, of Castro Valley, Calif., jumped off their specially designed seaway there yesterday morning after 124 hours of uninterrupted ups and downs and claimed all records for endurance, longer, longer, a rope and pulley arrangement allowed one of the boys to keep going while the other was absent. The previous

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